

## **REMARKS**

### **STATUS OF CLAIMS**

In response to the Office Action dated May 23, 2007, claim 15 has been amended and claim 16 has been canceled. Claim 15 is now pending in this application. No new matter has been added.

### **COIES OF INITIALED PTO-1449 REQUESTED**

As requested in the previous response, the appropriate initialed Form PTO-1449 in response to the Information Disclosure Statement (IDS) filed on January 19, 2006 has yet to be received. The Examiner is again requested to provide a copy of the initialed Form PTO-1449 as soon as possible.

### **REJECTION OF CLAIMS UNDER 35 U.S.C. § 103**

Claims 15 and 16 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Shibata (USPN 5,684,864) in view of Ozeki et al. (USPN 5,872,6410 and Ritzerfeld (USPN 4,129,073).

The rejections are respectfully traversed.

As noted in the previous response, Shibata discloses a communication device 110 for receiving an identification signal from an originating communication apparatus 100 and performing an output operation when the received identification signal coincides with a pre-stored identification signal. (see Office Action, page 2). More specifically, Shibata discloses that

the telephone number for a printing function is registered. However, this "printing function telephone number" only identifies the *destination facsimile apparatus which will perform the printing operation*. In other words, the "printing function telephone number" in Shibata fails to identify an originating communication apparatus.

It should be noted that it is known for facsimile machines to pre-register in the facsimile machine sub-address information which corresponds to functions that the facsimile will perform if the received information contains the sub-address information (see column 1, lines 37-58 of Ozeki et al.). More specifically, Ozeki et al, discloses similar subject matter as disclosed in Shibata.

In addition, the Examiner is incorrect in maintaining that Ozeki et al. discloses that every time a sending device requests a communication with a different communication device, it sends the (registered) sending terminal identification to the terminating device *so that the terminating device recognizes the sending device* in order to respond back to the request. The emphasized portion is not disclosed or suggested in Ozeki et al. Recognizing a TSI has a specific meaning in Ozeki et al. which is different from what the Examiner contends, as there is no disclosure or suggestion that a facsimile machine register/store a TSI other than its own TSI.

What Ozeki et al. discloses is a means for *registering the number of the called party and a sub-address* within the TSI. Thus the sub-address within the TSI can be rewritten together with the number of the called party at a time of making a call, or at a time of a memory registration of the called party's number (see column 5, line 66 to column 6, line 7 of Ozeki et al.).

Column 5, lines 10-13 of Ozeki et al. disclose that the present invention *uses a subaddress which is added to the TSI of a sending facsimile terminal to control operations, such as various services, or broadcasting at a receiving facsimile terminal.*

More specifically, within the TSI that is sent from originating communicating apparatus is the number of the called party (receiving communicating apparatus) as well as a sub-address that is added to control operations, such as various services, or broadcasting of the receiving communicating apparatus (receiving facsimile terminal).

Column 7, lines 56-67 of Ozeki et al. describes:

On other hand, when a call-out is to be made with a subaddress added thereto, a call-out is first made on the called number without the subaddress part (Step 204), and it is decided whether the TSI from a local facsimile 6 (existing facsimile) has been recognized or not (Step 205). When the TSI is not recognized, the process returns to the Step 205 again. *When the TSI is recognized, instead of transmitting a call as it is to a terminal of the other party, it is first converted to a "transmission identifier (TSI), +, subaddress" and then this is transmitted (Step 206).* Next, the connector 1 and the connector 2 are connected and they will not be involved in a communication thereafter (Step 207).

In the context of what is disclosed in Ozeki et al., recognizing the TSI from a local facsimile means that the terminal of the called party recognizes the number of the called party with the TSI as its number (i.e., it is the address to which the information is to be sent). This is clear since, as mentioned above, there is absolutely nothing described in Ozeki et al. regarding a communication device registering/registering/storing a TSI of communication devices other than itself.

Thus, if the teaching of Ozeki et al. were combined with the disclosure of Shibata, what would occur is that, after an originating communication device connects to a receiving

communicating device at the specific address (number) of the receiving communicating device provided for performing the printing operation, data can be sent from the originating communication device and the receiving communicating device will perform the printing operation. However, this is quite different from the present invention which requires that the identification signal identifying the originating communication apparatus (which would be in the TSI of Ozeki et al.) coincide with an identification signal that has been pre-stored in receiving communicating device before a printing operation will be permitted.

Furthermore, a characteristic feature of the present invention is that when image data is received, an identification signal of the originating communication apparatus is received and checked first, and thereafter, only the image corresponding to a predetermined identification signal is received and printed. This configuration is advantageous when the user wants to receive and print image data from only a specific communication apparatus.

If the order of receiving an identification signal and receiving data is reversed, then only after reception of data will there be identification that the communication apparatus is not a specific communication apparatus for the user on the receiving side. In such case, the receiving of data operation, which has been already performed, has been wasted.

If received data is light (load) data, such as text data, receiving an identification signal after receiving data may not be troublesome, since receiving light (load) data is not a heavy load to the apparatus. However, in the case of image data, since a receiving data operation is a heavy load to the apparatus, if the receiving data operation is performed when it not necessary, other operations, including a printing operation, are adversely affected and office processing efficiency is seriously decreased.

Neither Shibata, Ozeki et al. nor Ritzerfeld disclose or suggest the features recited in independent claim 15, and/or the above- mentioned advantage of the present invention. Therefore, claim 15 is patentable over Shibata, Ozeki et al. and Ritzerfeld, considered alone or in combination.

To expedite prosecution, independent claim 15 has been amended to include the limitation of dependent claim 16, now cancelled.

Bundling each group of copies one by one, as in the amended claim 15, makes it very easy for the user to take the copies out of the apparatus, which enhances the efficiency of the office processing still further.

The Examiner contends that "a process of bundling each group of copies one by one is performed after said output operation" is disclosed in Ritzerfeld at column 9, line 54 – column 10, line 44 and column 11, lines 31-56. However, these portions describe:

Assume that the operator of the arrangement moves the dial RD of the preselector counter PS1 from the "zero" setting to the "ten" setting. As soon as the dial leaves the "zero" setting, switch 98 closes; this control of the switch in cooperation with the preselector dial is effected very simply by cam means CM or the like. With switch 98 now closed, the operator of the arrangement closes switch 94. It will be assumed that switches 95, 96, 99 and 100 remain uninterruptedly open, for the sake of simplicity. Now, as soon as sensor 31 detects the leading end of a traveling slip, switch 97 closes. Because both switch 94 and switch 98 are closed, electromagnet 28 will be energized, and the associated marking arrangement will print upon the slip in question. Because electromagnet 28 is connected in parallel with electromagnet 101, electromagnet 101 will likewise be energized. Energization of electromagnet 101 will cause the dial of the preselector counter to move from the "ten" setting backward to the "nine" setting, automatically. For example, energization of the electromagnet 101 may release a detent mechanism DM which permits a spring S to drive the dial RD of the preselector counter PS1 backward by one step.

After the slip in question passes by, sensor switch 97 opens again. When the leading edge of the next such slip is detected, switch 97 closes again. Switches 94 and 98 are still closed; it is to be recalled that switch 98 stays closed so long as

the dial RD of the associated preselector counter PS1 is not in the "zero" setting. This next slip is printed in the same way as the preceding one, and the dial RD of the preselector counter PS1 is automatically moved by electromagnet 101 from the "nine" setting backward to the "eight" setting.

This continues until nine such slips have been printed. When the tenth slip is sensed, switch 97 closes for the tenth time, the slip is marked in the aforescribed manner, and the electromagnet 101 causes the dial of the preselector counter to move the "one" setting backward to the "zero" setting. In response, and after the electromagnet 28 has had just enough time to cause a marking operation to be performed, switch 98 opens. Further sensing of slips will not effect marking, because switch 98 will remain open so long as the dial RD of the associated preselector counter PS1 remains in the "zero" setting. If the operator wishes to similarly mark another batch of 10 slips, he must manually move the dial RD of the preselector counter PS1 from the "zero" setting back to the "ten" setting, again. Of course, if he wishes another number of slips to be marked, for example 15, he would move the dial of the preselector counter from the "zero" setting up to the "fifteen" setting.

Switch 99 and associated electromagnet 102 cooperate with the second such preselector counter PS2, whereas switch 100 and associated electromagnet 103 cooperate with the third preselector counter PS3. This makes it possible to establish a variety of combinations of markings to be made and also the number of slips to be so marked.

...

1. In a duplicator machine of the type operative for whole-page, paragraphwise or sectionwise copying of printing, and the like, on originals, printing forms, and the like, and operative for producing corresponding copies intended to be differently routed, particularly to different clerical departments and the like, the machine being of the type wherein transport means transports the copies through the machine along a predetermined path in a predetermined direction, controllable marking means operative for providing the copies with differently colored routing markings which can be used for distinguishing among the copies as to their purpose and for properly routing the copies, the controllable marking means comprising a plurality of printing cylinders, means for applying to respective ones of the printing cylinders inks of different respective colors which when applied to the copies are visible over the copied information on the copies, and means mounting each printing cylinder for rotation and for swinging movement independently of the other printing cylinders between an inoperative position in which the printing cylinder does not contact the copies and an operative position in which the printing cylinder contacts the copies and rolls upon the surface of the copies producing solid stripes of the respective color extending in said predetermined direction and constituting routing markings.

Nowhere in the above-identified portions of Ritzerfeld is there any description that can reasonably be interpreted as describing “a process of bundling each group of copies one by one is performed after said output operation”.

In view of the above, the allowance of amended independent claim 15 is respectfully solicited.

### **CONCLUSION**

In view of the above amendment, applicant believes the pending application is in condition for allowance.

Should there be any outstanding matters that need to be resolved in the present application, the Examiner is respectfully requested to contact Edward J. Wise (Reg. No. 34,523) at the telephone number of the undersigned below, to conduct an interview in an effort to expedite prosecution in connection with the present application.

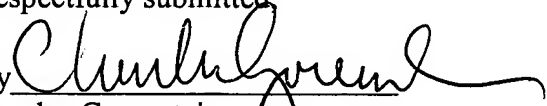
Application No.10/601,655  
Reply to Office Action of May 23, 2007

Docket No.: 1247-0516PUS1

If necessary, the Commissioner is hereby authorized in this, concurrent, and future replies to charge payment or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 02-2448 for any additional fees required under 37.C.F.R. §§1.16 or 1.14; particularly, extension of time fees.

Dated: August 23, 2007

Respectfully submitted

By 

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